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September 22, 1922, Temperature 77. Barometer 29.86. Rainfall 1.63 inch. Humidity 86. September 22, 1921, Temperature 78.

No. 18,678.

五拜禮

號二十月九年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1922.

日二初月八戌壬次歲年一十國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES



Good music for your children

To give your children the benefit of the world's best music, you need a Victrola and Victor records.

Many parents have made home more attractive to the children, with a Victrola. It is proving both an entertainment and an education for the young.

We can supply you with the Victrola you want for your home. Easy payment plan if you prefer.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
Sole Distributors.



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to The China Mail.)

NEAR EAST CRISIS.

NEUTRAL ZONES DEFENCE.

BRITAIN'S LONE HAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.

The French and Italian detachments' flags were to-day removed from Imid in the Dardanelles neutral zones by orders of the respective governments. The lines are now held exclusively by British troops supported by the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets.

The Kemalist vanguard is reported to have reached the neutral zone of the Dardanelles. The next few hours will show whether they contemplate action.

The Kemalist representative at Constantinople has declined to pledge the Kemalists to respect the neutral zone, although he was warned that an offensive would mean war with Britain. He hoped nevertheless that friendly outside counsels would deter Kemal from an actual breach.

ANGORA'S AIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.

Hamid Bey, the Angoran representative, interviewed, entertained scant hope of a successful outcome of the conference between the French High Commissioner and Mustafa Kemal, because nothing would alter Angora's determination to occupy Thrace. The Angora Assembly by an overwhelming majority had authorized Kemal to continue the war until the achievement of national aims.

The British, French and Italian consuls at Mitylene have wired their high Commissioners at Constantinople stating that 200,000 Christians are still lying along the foreshore at Smyrna awaiting help and insisting on urgent action, otherwise nobody will survive.

MINERS AGAINST WAR.

LONDON, September 21.

The executive of the Miners' Federation has passed a resolution against the war policy of the Government as regards the Near East.

TURKISH PLANS.

ADANA, September 21.

Smyrna reports that the Kemalist Ministers have arrived. There is an unconfirmed report, that Smyrna will henceforth be the nationalists' headquarters. Authoritative quarters here express the view that the Turks will not attack the Allied troops in the neutral zone, which Turkey does not intend at present to attempt to recapture. The Allies will possibly be requested to permit the crossing of the Straits in order to end the alleged Greek outrages in Thrace.

LABOUR WARNS LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, September 21.

Lloyd George, accompanied by Messrs. Chamberlain, Home, and Worthington Evans, received a deputation of thirty members of the general council of the Trades Union Congress, who voiced labour's uncompromising peace policy in the Near East. Lloyd George, replying, explained the Cabinet's well-known views and pointed out that peace was always their aim. He contended that it was partly due to the government's prompt action that the position was now easier.

KEMALISTS QUIET.

The Kemalists have made no fresh move in the direction of the neutral zone during the past twenty-four hours. It is hoped by well-informed people that the question will be settled peacefully if the guarantees demanded by the Kemalists for the immediate Greek evacuation of Thrace are forthcoming.

ANGORA'S PRUDENCE.

PARIS, September 22.

An inspired statement says that the British resolve to keep troops in the Asiatic zone has unfavourably impressed French and Italian circles. The statement understands that Angora will refrain at least for some days from any imprudent move. The French Government has reason to believe that Angora will not participate in a peace conference unless formally assured of recognition of its claim to the Maritza frontier and restoration of Adrianople. The communique concludes with a suggestion for an allied conference on this basis.

REICHSBANK DISCOUNT RAISED.

BERLIN, September 21.

The Reichsbank has raised the discount from seven to eight per cent.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 11/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/6 13/16.

DANISH BANK.

SALVAGE MEASURES.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.

The Folketing and Landsting have unanimously adopted bills for the reorganization of the Landmands Bank and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into its affairs. The Government will subscribe 40,000,000 kroner for preference shares, and the East Asiatic Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company each 30,000,000, while the National Bank will subscribe 30,000,000 as reserve fund for the Landmands Bank. The new board will consist of not more than nine members, the majority designated by the Government.

SIR JULIAN CORBETT DEAD.

DISTINGUISHED HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR.

LONDON, September 21.

Sir Julian Corbett, literary man and historian, has died at the age of 63.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL ENLARGED.

GENEVA, September 22.

In conformity with the joint proposal of Earl Balfour and M. Bourgeois the first commission of the League has decided to increase the non-permanent members of the council from four to six.

EBBWVALE STRIKE SEQUEL.

WORKS CLOSE DOWN INDEFINITELY.

LONDON, September 21.

The Ebbwvale collieries and steel works, employing over 10,000 workers are closing indefinitely, following a wage dispute and a 24 hours strike.

DUTCH AEROPLANE CRASHES.

TWO KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, September 21.

A Military aeroplane nose dived into the Zinder Zee near Denhelder. The pilot and observer were drowned.

LENIN'S SUBSTITUTE.

RIGA, September 21.

Kamenoff has been appointed substitute for Lenin on the Council of Commissaries and the Honour and defence Council.

GAMBLING IN GRAIN.

NOW RESTRICTED IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

President Harding has signed the Bill regulating trading in grain futures. It will be effective from October 1.

FORD MOTOR FACTORIES.

RE-OPEN WHEN COAL AVAILABLE.

DETROIT, September 21.

The Ford Motor works are restarting now that coal is available.

213 MILES AN HOUR.

AEROPLANE'S NEW RECORD.

BRAMPEX, September 21.

Sadlecointe broke the world's aeroplane speed record by covering 213 miles in an hour.

RUSSIA'S OILFIELDS.

FOREIGN INTERESTS.

PARIS, September 21.

Industrial concerns interested in Russian oilfields have formed a committee to safeguard their rights and interests.

HARDING SIGNS TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

President Harding has signed the tariff bill.

BUSINESS NOTICES

The Dansant Shoe



For the man who would be smart, this new Dance Oxford is acclaimed by experts to be the smartest and most comfortable shoe yet produced.

All sizes in stock, \$14.50 per pair.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

Only a "COUGH" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

"A stitch in time saves nine"

FLETCHER'S COUGH LINCTUS will do it.

It is effective and pleasant to take.

Guaranteed to contain no harmful ingredients.

75 Cents a bottle. Obtainable at

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SOLE AGENTS
"HIGHLAND QUEEN"
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PRONER: 188 and 189
The perfection of quality

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A PHILIPS LAMP
IS A PERMANENT
ECONOMY
SOLE AGENTS
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Fuchien Lamp Coal suitable for economy in coal saving. All lamp coals have a large percentage of dust which are practically waste. The dust in Fuchien Lamp coals is blown off and is therefore a decided economy.

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Coal Merchants & Contractors. 27, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central 770. Cable address: "Hing Ip".
Sole Agents for Fuchien Coal.
We stock in our godowns 25 grades of other Fuchien Coal.

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Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone Kowloon 781.
Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. C. LEUNG.

KEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Underwear.
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Manager: T. Y. LEUNG, TOWNA.

Tel. Central 2313 P. O. Box 530.

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Just Received New Consignment of Bennes Real Gold and Silver BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Skirts and Scarfs.
We are the Only Dealers for the above Articles & Invite Your Inspection.
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EDISON MUSIC STORE 1st Floor, Powell's Building

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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

111 Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY, Sept. 23, 1922,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
Sundry Valuable Household
Furniture,
And

One Wolf 4 cylinder Motor Cycle
To be sold—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ON
MONDAY, September 25, 1922,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Fine Collection of Postage
Stamps

including some rare war stamps
(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Friday the 22nd inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ON
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1922,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
57 cases Whisky
10 " Port Wine
13 " Sparkling Muscadelle

Also
Dutch Liqueur Gin, Claret, Brandy,
Kummel, Vermouth, Liqueur, White
Wine, etc., etc.

And
A few cases of Golden State
Champagne.
To be sold—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 20, 1922.

INTIMATIONS**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.**

FLOWERS BEAUTIFY AND MAKE
ATTRACTIVE THE HOME
AS NOTHING ELSE
CAN DO.

FOR SALE

**FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS.**

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage
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No. 10, Wyndham Street,
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Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER.

**CHERRY & CO.**

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Telephone Central No. 4194.
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

N. AKAI,
Graduate of Tokio Massage School,
From 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
2nd Floor. Tel. Central 4295.

MASSAGE.

**Mrs. HONDA, Mrs. KISAKI and
R. SHIMIZU,**
No. 34 Wyndham Street
(Opposite to the "China Mail")

MASSAGE.

Mrs. SEKAI
The Canton Bank, 2nd Floor,
No. 2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

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THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.
General Contractors
House and Office Fittings
Ship Upholsters and Painters
Tel. Central 4303.

PAINTING, DECORATING
Decorative
the late **SIEN TING,**
14 D'Arquill Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free

"CAPSTAN"

Cigarettes and Tobaccos

The Popular Smoke

SOLD EVERYWHERE

from Timbuctoo to Tibet
Rio to Rangoon
Piccadilly to Pechili

"CAPSTAN"—THE NAME THAT COUNTS

British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.
Distributors

"LEVIATHAN."

EXTENDED TESTS WITH
OIL-BURNING.

Several additional sub-contracts for reconditioning the steamship "Leviathan," now in the hands of the general contractors, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, have been announced, according to New York advices. Included among these, it was stated, was that of the oil burning equipment for the 46 big boilers of the 52,000 ton liner. This contract has been awarded to the Peabody Engine Company, the equipment to be used being that which bears the firm's name.

Work in the boiler-room of the big ship has so far progressed that extended tests have been made on several of her boilers, equipped with fuel oil installation. These tests, a representative of the shipbuilders said, were highly satisfactory and have progressed to the point where at least one of the boilers is now supplying the steam necessary for use in the reconditioning work of the vessel.

LARGE HORSE-POWER INCREASE EXPECTED.

Discussing further the boiler tests and the fuel oil equipment it was asserted that when the big vessel is turned over to her operators she will be able to generate fully 100,000 horsepower. Expectations of the ship in that line when the first came out were between 80,000 and 90,000 horsepower. The predicted increase is to be brought about by the fuel oil installation and the improvements in her turbines now under way.

The turbines have all been opened up, and many of them reclosed ready for steam. They were found, as has been previously stated, in excellent condition. While some repairs in addition to the indicated changes were made they were of a nature that required but little work.

Electricians in charge of the vessel found it was necessary to tear out and replace all of the original German wiring. This required hundreds of miles of wire of all sizes. In the lighting system many changes are being made, including the addition of every possible convenience for occupants of staterooms with relation to switches. The electric light wiring and the telephone system being installed in the ship is equal, it was said, to that which would be required for a town of 10,000 inhabitants. Navy standard armored wire is being used, and with it the latest approved types

MOTOR DEATHS.

2,000 KILLED AT NEW YORK
IN A YEAR.

The fact that nearly 2,000 persons were killed and 30,000 injured by motor-cars in New York State last year has aroused the authorities to the necessity of devising ways and means of reducing the number of accidents, and a legislative committee has recommended the enactment of severe regulations and the appointment of a motor vehicle commissioner with ample power and staff to enforce them. The committee found that most of the accidents occurred outside the large cities of the State, because the officials of the country districts permitted almost anybody to drive a motor-car, including children, and aged, lame, blind, and deaf people. The only way to safeguard human life and protect competent drivers, the committee found, was to enact a State law requiring every owner to be bonded and insured against liability to others, and that the licences of drivers be revoked for exceeding speed limits, improper use of headlights, or permitting cars to deteriorate to an extent where their equipment became inadequate and defective. The greatest loss of life was caused by reckless driving, for which severe punishment is recommended. The committee urged that in no circumstances should juveniles be permitted to operate a motor, and that no licences be granted unless the applicant passes a rigid examination and practical tests.

MR. WILLIAM S. HART.

£250,000 A YEAR FILM STAR
AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. William S. Hart, the kinema actor, whose Wild West films usually show him with two revolvers has separated from his wife, Miss Winifred Westover, herself a screen artist. Their marriage took place eight months ago. Mr. Hart is one of the highest paid men on the screen. His income is estimated at £250,000 a year.

of fixtures. The ship will have more than 600 telephone stations. Carpenters and joiners have worked their way well through the third and fourth class quarters and are now on the cabin quarters.

SHIP FIRE REQUEL.

TEETH WHICH FELL OUT AT
FIRE.

A curious story of the loss of a second engineer's artificial teeth during a fire on the s.s. "Uruguay" was told at East Ham.

John Adams and Thomas McKenna, firemen on the s.s. "Uruguay," were charged with being concerned in stealing the teeth, the property of Sidney Arthur Dederger.

Prosecutor said that while the vessel was on the high seas a fire broke out in the coal bunkers. He was engaged in subduing it when fumes and smoke caused him to cough, and he lost his upper set of teeth. After the fire was put out he notified the loss of his teeth, put on a man to search for them, and posted up a notice on the stokehold bulkhead offering a reward of 10s. McKenna was on that watch, and Adams went on duty soon afterwards.

He heard nothing about the teeth for a time, and then, while the dock police were in his cabin, McKenna came in and said, "Second, I've got your teeth." They were given to me by Adams to bring to you, but to ask for nothing," McKenna was detained, and later, when Adams was questioned, they were both charged. The Bench dismissed the case against McKenna, who went into the witness-box and said that Adams asked witness to take the teeth to the second engineer, and told him he was not to ask anything for them.

Adams, in defence, said that the teeth were not given up because of the unpopularity of the second engineer. He had no intention of keeping them.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures in 10 minutes or other ailments and may be given as a remedy to a child a teaspoonful. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Beautiful Things Make the Living Beautiful.
Our Silk Kimonos combine Art and Beauty never seen before in Hongkong. Remember this is for summer wear. When down town call at 18, Wyndham Street, and inspect our KIMONOS.

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HAT MAKER
No. 16, Wyndham Street.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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High Class English Jewellery.

KAM HING KNITTING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of:—

Socks, Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc.
24, Halphong Road, Kowloon. Telephone Kowloon 277.
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Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel Palace Hotel
Grand Hotel Kalce

PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Ltd.

Tel. Cent. 812. **CARLTON HOTEL** Tel. Add. "Carlton."
The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean. Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance via House St. Tiffin a speciality. For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry). **PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON**

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric lights and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Salon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
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CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME COMBINED WITH MODERNITY AND CONVENIENCE.
Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Tel. Cent. 278. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WICKHAM, Manager.

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Dealer in
SHANTUNG PONGEE SUK.
Lace and Straw Braid.
Ginseng, Deer's Horns, etc.
No. 70, Lower Lascar Row.
Tel. Central No. 862, Hongkong.

HWA LEE & CO.

Shanghai and Shantung Hand.
Made Lace, Hair Nets
and Embroideries, Etc.
No. 70 Lower Lascar Row, Tel. Cen. 862

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7 Tse Hong Lane,
Entrance from Jubilee Street.
Coal Contractors for the Household.
Tel. Central 3325.

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GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
18, Wellington Street.

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Dry Ginger Ale

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Formazone (Registered)

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

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Wm. **Powell** Ltd.

Tel. Central 348

JUST RECEIVED.

JAEGER COSTUMES, GOLF COATS,
AND JUMPERS, ALSO
USEFUL KNITTED DRESSES FOR
CHILDREN.

SMART MILLINERY FOR
LADIES & CHILDREN.

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF
COSTUME TWEEDS, Etc.

LADIES' SHOES.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1922.

EVIDENCE.

Yesterday the Legislative Council passed the first reading of the Government's bill to amend the law relating to evidence. This measure is designed to increase the Crown's powers in several respects. "Objects and reasons" explain that section 29 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889, provides that a deposition taken at the magistracy may be read at the sessions trial if the prosecution is, for certain specified reasons, unable to produce the witness for the Criminal Court proceedings. Owing to difficulties of proof the specified grounds have been found insufficient, and it is now proposed to add to them another ground. Under the section as amended by the bill introduced yesterday it will be enough for the prosecution to prove that the witness cannot be found at his last known place of residence in the Colony.

Moving the bill yesterday, the Attorney-General explained the necessity for this amendment. Obviously, he said, there must be such power, otherwise witnesses for the Crown might be kept out of the way by the other side. Sometimes, moreover, witnesses disappeared for other reasons. Again, they sometimes died. With the intimidation and corruption ever rife here, one must agree with the Government that without some provision for reading the depositions of absent witnesses it would in many cases be a simple matter in this Colony to defeat the ends of justice by bribing a material witness to disappear or by driving him away by threats. Bribing witnesses is a common practice here, said the Attorney-General, and the bill would show how the Chinese can reduce intimidation to a fine art.

One must also sympathize with the Crown's difficulty with dying depositions. As the Attorney-General

explained, the statement is usually taken at the Government Civil Hospital and is generally a matter of great urgency. Some of the law's present requirements are very technical, and it sometimes happens that the Court feels bound to exclude dying depositions because technical details have been overlooked. The most notable example of this occurred about a year ago when a jury returned a "guilty" verdict in a murder trial and the judge acquitted the prisoner on a technical point concerning the taking of the dying deposition.

The new law provides that no dying deposition shall be rejected on the ground "of any failure to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (1) with regard to the notice or the caption unless the Court is of the opinion that the person accused was substantially prejudiced by such failure." The "caption" is the statement of the circumstances under which the deposition was taken and the "notice" is the intimation the accused must receive that the statement is being taken. The accused person's interests are safeguarded because it rests entirely with the Court to say whether failure to comply with the section was one which causes prejudice to the prisoner or not.

Another clause of the bill which the Attorney-General described as an innovation provides that "in any prosecution for murder or manslaughter any medical notes or report by any Government medical officer which purport to relate to the deceased shall be admissible in evidence upon proof of the hand writing of the medical officer and upon proof of his death or absence from the Colony." This the Attorney-General claimed was desirable because "in a place like Hongkong officers are frequently away on long leave, and officers who have left the Government service are often so far from the Colony that it is impossible to bring them back to give evidence." Here again, the accused person's interests are not jeopardized because English common law, on which Hongkong's ordinances are largely based, allows

a witness, while under examination, to refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the incident concerning which he is being questioned or so soon afterwards that the judge considers it likely that the incident was still fresh in his memory. Furthermore, as the Attorney-General points out, if a trial takes place after a considerable lapse of time the medical officer cannot remember the details without refreshing his memory from records made at the time.

These new powers the Crown seeks are wider than those Home legislation allows in the same field, but mostly they are fully warranted by special local conditions. There is one clause in the Government's bill, however, which must not be allowed to pass without challenge. That is the section which makes it sufficient for the prosecution to prove that a witness cannot be found at his last known place of residence in the Colony in order to have his lower court evidence accepted in the Criminal Court. The law, which is so particular that it will not allow a man to plead guilty to a murder charge, should not be content to admit evidence simply because the Crown proves that it cannot find the witness at his last known place of residence in the Colony. Surely, before the law admits evidence from a witness the accused cannot cross-examine in the higher court, it will require the prosecution to give fullest proof that the witness cannot be found. If, as the Attorney-General promises, "every effort will be made to find the missing witness and to produce him if possible" what simpler than to inform the court how this has been done?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three cases of enteric fever, two Chinese and one British, were notified yesterday.

The teachers of the Canton Middle School have been on strike for nearly a week.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rows Davies K.C.) broke his left arm on Wednesday night.

The Jockey Club's fourth Gymkhana is to be held on Saturday, October 11. Entries close on September 30.

A lot of a contractor's shop at No. 176, Temple Street, Yaumatei, has been abandoned with \$300 which he had collected for the master.

The Kwangtung M. Roberts Association for the maintenance of Public Peace is agitating for removal of the soldiers in Canton to stations outside the city.

In aid of the various children's charities a grand vaudeville entertainment is to be held in the Theatre Royal on Saturday, October 7. Booking is at Moutrie's.

The Japanese steamers "Hirano Maru," "Asama Maru" and "Kishu Maru" were amongst the ships which put back from sea owing to the rough weather outside.

Mr. J. H. Taggart, managing director of the Hongkong Hotel Company, is leaving for Shanghai by the "President McKinley" on a business trip. Mrs. Taggart is going with him.

The big Harold Lloyd comedy "A Sailor-Made Man" is being shown at the Kowloon Theatre to-day and to-morrow. "The Girl in the Taxi" is still attracting enthusiastic audiences to the Coronet.

Evidence for the prosecution in the case in which four Chinese are charged with having been concerned in the recent piracy on board the s.s. "Suiyik" was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. The accused, who reserved their defence, were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Cecil and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart A. Hamilton, who are making a ten-day trip from Manila, arrived here by the Admiral Line's s.s. "President McKinley" yesterday. Other passengers by the same ship are Mr. W. H. Kirby, a prominent Calcutta banker; Mr. Peter J. Walcott, a well-known merchant on his way to Seattle; and Mr. H. C. Whitell of the A.P.O., who is on a business trip.

HONGKONG WALKS.

JOYS THAT THE INDIFFERENT MISS.

[China Mail Special.]

In this short article we shall confine ourselves more or less to walking in general and the joys of tramping, hoping that an indulgent editor will allow us space at some future date to describe in detail a few of the walks on the island and on the mainland opposite.

In Shanghai and Tientsin one often hears the European exclaim longingly: "If only we had some decent walks!"—leaving the listener to complete the sense and the sentence for himself. In Singapore the walk is: "If only we had a good season." It is natural for us to presume that if our fellow exiles had these desires granted the week-ends would witness them covering the ground joyfully on Shank's mare, or, as the Americans say so expressively, "hiking it." But a few years residence in Hongkong makes us rather dubious, for in this corner we have superb walks and an ideal season for open-air exercise—the two things our Shanghai and Singapore friends respectively long for. Yet how few of the goodly number of Europeans resident here take advantage of these combined blessings!

With our glorious hills and superb winter what a unique chance of health, joy—both mental and physical—and pleasant memories are hundreds of us throwing away every winter. In this rapid age of aeroplanes, motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-boats, not to mention railway trains, walking is in danger of becoming a by-gone recreation to all save a few faithful. Let us pray, then, for we can assure our readers that they are missing one of the greatest, purest, cleanest, and cheapest delights this old world can bestow if they never spend a day on foot amidst the eternal hills, far from the noise and smells of the city, breathing the invigorating mountain air, and feasting their eyes on the beauties and marvels of nature. As the wise Hazlitt said a century ago: "Give me the clear blue sky over my head, the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march before dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on those lone heaths. I laugh, I run, I sing, I leap for joy." Again let us list to the remarks of that test-beloved of all Bohemians, Robert Louis Stevenson, whose weak constitution was greatly strengthened and whose days on this planet he loved so well were greatly heightened by his passion for walking: "As the day goes on the traveller becomes more and more incorporated with the material landscape, and the open-air drunkenness grows upon him with great strides until he posts along the road, and sees every thing about him as in a cheerful dream.... the purely animal pleasures, the sense of physical well-being, the delight of every inhalation, of every time the muscles lighten down the thigh console him." About the mid-day rest he goes on to say: "You sink into yourself, the birds come out and look at you, and your smoke dissipates upon the afternoon under the blue dome of heaven, and the cool air visits your neck and turns aside your open shirt. If you are not happy you must have an evil conscience."

Later: "There are no such pipes to be smoked as those which follow a good day's march: the flavour of the tobacco is a thing to be remembered, it is so dry and aromatic, so full and fine. If you wind up the evening with grog you will own there never was such grog; at every sip a jocular tranquillity spreads about your limbs and sits easily on your heart."

Such Elysian-like joys await the Hongkong pedestrian. If you want solitude—to be alone with your thoughts amidst the awful silence of the hills—you can have it after half an hour's walk from the centre of Hongkong. But perhaps you are like the writer (though unlike Hazlitt and Stevenson) and prefer to have a companion by the way with whom you may rhapsodize about the various scenes unfolded before your enraptured eyes. It is all a matter of individual taste. In any case, whether single or accompanied, it is great to get away from the tramways and conventions of the world, from public opinion, from business worries, from stocks and shares, to lose your personal identity and to become the creature of the moment clear of all ties, absolutely free. Such celestial delight can be obtained by the fortunate dweller here in the clear crisp air of December or January in the heart of the Hongkong or Kowloon hills, where the landscape basks in its bloom to the eye and for the time being the entranced beholder becomes one with nature.

Who among us has not heard with a sort of proprietary pleasure the stranger within our gates decant upon the beauties of Hongkong (as if he had made a discovery), the marvellous skyline, the glorious hills,

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

VERY MUCH IMPROVED PREMISES.

Certain extensions to the Helena May Institute, made possible principally through the generosity of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, have been recently completed, and yesterday the opening of the extensions was celebrated in quite an informal way, the members and their friends gathering at the Institute and partaking of afternoon tea. No speeches were made, and it was quite a happy "family party" sort of affair which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The opportunity was taken after tea of inspecting the extensions, and they were favourably commented upon on every hand.

Among those present at the party were Mrs. Claud Severn, Mrs. Bullock, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mrs. Parr, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. P. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cowland, Commander and Mrs. Samson, Commander Radcliffe, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Miss Mackay, the Rev. J. T. Holman and many others. Mrs. J. H. Kemp, the acting President of the Institute, was unable to attend, owing to slight indisposition.

The extensions included a spacious new dining-hall equipped with up-to-date fitting, and seven new and well-furnished bedrooms.

The dining hall which is situated in the basement of the new wing, is reached from the main entrance hall by a broad staircase. All the woodwork of the hall is of oak and the colour scheme buff and white, which gives it a very cosy aspect. The floor which has a seating capacity for more than 100 diners, is well laid and admirably suited for dancing, which must have been in mind when the hall was planned. A broad verandah with large windows admit plenty of light and fresh air into the hall, and provide a rare view of the Peak. The hall which is well lighted with electricity at night, can also be used for lectures, concerts, and even cinematograph shows, and it is understood that arrangements for the latter have been made. A spacious and well appointed kitchen and pantry with modern fittings is handily attached to the hall, and cooking classes can easily be held in it. These classes are well worth considering for inclusion in the Institute's activities, for the benefit of the young generation.

The new bedrooms are very comfortably fitted with teakwood furniture, and include a new room for the matron. The library has been moved from the old building to one of the rooms in the new wing. An improved lighting system has also been installed throughout the Institute.

A very attractive programme has been prepared by the Council of the Institute for the coming winter, and it includes the usual musicals and tea dances, cinematograph shows and lectures. The latter will include an interesting discourse by the Rev. Dewar of Canton on "Chinese Street Processions," while the Rev. Macdonald will give two lectures on "The Stars."

The usual weekly religious services will be maintained, and the reading circle will meet on Thursdays. A new feature this year will be "The Children's Hour" which will be conducted by Mr. Temple Bevan, and will take the form of weekly musical entertainment and cinema shows which will be arranged specially for the benefit of the children of members.

Moving the first reading of the bill to amend the law relating to the incorporation of the Zetland Hall Trustees in the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe said that the bill repealed Ordinance No. 4 of 1915, which vested the Zetland Hall property in representatives of the various Lodges named therein in place of representatives of Zetland Lodge only, and at their request. This mode of incorporation saved expense and trouble in the appointment of new trustees from time to time. The Hon. Mr. Lang seconded, the bill was read a first time accordingly.

The enchanting tales and bays, and the inviting little mountain paths twisting alluringly out of sight; but how many could describe to him half a dozen walks away from the main road? How many could tell him what lies beyond the Kowloon reservoir in the heart of the mighty mountains round about Tai Mo Shan? With the Editor's permission we shall describe in the near future some of our favourite walks, hoping that we may thereby induce some others, who have not yet tasted, to seize upon these gifts the Gods are holding out to us here and now.

FREDERICK.

CANTON'S FINANCES.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE PAPER CURRENCY.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY'S DISCUSSION.

The Chinese merchants in Canton have displayed considerable interest in the plans devised by Civil Governor Chan Chik Yu to bring the paper currency back to par. Speculation is rife as to where the Government will obtain the \$500,000 per month in silver coins to redeem the \$10,000,000 worth of notes deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shamshien. An important official of the Finance Bureau has announced that the sum will be obtained from four principle sources, viz:—

1.—The Canton Mint will turn out \$10,000 silver coins per day; excluding Sundays, the total for a month would be approximately \$250,000.

2.—Revenue from Government property is expected to bring in \$50,000 per month.

3.—The collections at the Kowloon and Lappa Customs are in Hongkong notes, and average about \$40,000, this being equivalent to \$50,000 Canton sub-coins.

4.—Stamp revenues amount to about \$100,000 each month.

From these four sources, \$450,000 is expected and the Finance Department will furnish the balance to make up a total of \$500,000.

Yesterday afternoon, the Provincial Assembly held a session to discuss the question of the depreciated notes. It was pointed out that the fall in the value of the Provincial Bank notes was due to three reasons viz:—

1.—The Government's failure to announce a definite plan to deal with the situation.

2.—Nothing has been published regarding the amount of notes in circulation and no maximum issue has been decided on.

3.—The non-appointment of a Committee to supervise the Finance Department's actions in connection with the notes. As the notes are nearly all in Canton, a body representing the Government, the Provincial Assembly and the people should be immediately empowered to control the Finance Department's dealings and investigate as to the amount issued, and as to what steps will be taken to redeem the over-issued. This body of experts should also go into the question of military expenditure as this is the most important item paid in notes.

The Assembly agreed that this committee should be immediately appointed and several members asked for information regarding the status and powers to be conferred on the experts. Another member pointed out that the Finance Department was really responsible to the Provincial Assembly for its actions and suggested that the Department be asked to furnish a statement. As one of the members represented the Finance Department, he was called upon to announce what would be done and he thereupon outlined the scheme as stated. The suggestions were then discussed and it was pointed out that the Civil Governor had, prior to his election, promised his early attention to the matter but nothing definite had yet been done. The putting of his words into action would give a fillip to quotations of the notes and an announcement from him would be welcomed. Ultimately it was decided to elect the body of experts and to ask the Government to draft its functions and power; the Civil Governor would be requested to attend a session to-morrow and make a pronouncement.

KINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

"The Land of Hope," Alice Brady's latest Biograph release, presents the star as a young Polish immigrant who comes to make her name and fortune in America. She is greatly disappointed when she reaches New York harbour and learns that the Statue of Liberty is not of solid gold. Miss Brady as Marya stared over the rail of the ship which guarded the approach to the new strange land of the free and the home of the brave. Why, it wasn't gold at all! Just smoky grey stone. That was the first disappointment which she was to meet in America—the promised land. You owe it to yourselves and to the land of the "Land of Hope" to-night at the World Theatre.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The T. S. S. "Tatsumi Maru" arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 19 and sailed Sept. 23 for Honolulu and San Francisco. The "T. S. S. Maru" (Captain Maru) (European Line) left Singapore for Hongkong on Sept. 21 and is expected here on Sept. 23.

LOOKED NERVOUS.

COOK'S PECULIAR "EATS."

BRIEBLY ALLEGED.

Li Wah, a ship's cook, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning with the unlawful possession of 23 taels of raw non-Government opium worth \$16; and with offering a bribe of \$30 to Indian constable No. 271 to release him.

The Magistrate pointed out that if the second charge, were proved, the defendant would have to go to the Sessions.

Inspector Grant agreed. The constable said at 1 p.m., yesterday he saw the defendant come out of the Wharf and Godown Company's premises carrying a paper parcel under his left arm. The witness became suspicious of the defendant's "peculiar movements" while waiting for the ferry launch.

Magistrate: He was nervous?—

Yes. Continuing, the witness said he went up to the defendant and asked him what he had in the parcel. Defendant replied "something good to eat." When the witness opened the parcel he found the opium. On the way to the station the defendant offered him \$15 to "give him a chance." The witness took the money, but did not let him go. At the foot of the path leading to the station, defendant offered another \$15 saying "I will make it a round \$50 if you let me go." Witness took the other \$15 also and took the defendant into the charge room.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

NEW TERRITORY ROAD REPAIR.

The New Territory's roads were discussed at the meeting of the Legislative Council Finance Committee yesterday afternoon. The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$30,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, communications, (39) maintenance of road and bridges.

The Chairman (the Colonial Secretary): The vote for this was \$45,000 and this additional sum is required having to make good the road between Sailing and Au Long due to the narrow treaded tyres of the motor bus service. That has been remedied and the Government now has before it the general question of extending motor bus services in the New Territories. We want in future to complete road-making before the services are started.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lutz: Will the owners of these buses be responsible for part of the upkeep of these roads? The Chairman: Well, the whole question is under consideration and we are not embarking immediately on any scheme for that reason. There is another point about these roads. From Au Tau the approach is merely a road through paddy fields and the result is that with the weight of the traffic the foundations of the road spread. It ought to have been made of stone in the first instance. I think the Director of Public Works will agree.

The Director of Public Works: It would have been better if it had been formed as a causeway.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: If they reinforced the road would that help?

The Director of Public Works: No, the road falls away from the reinforcement.

The Hon. Mr. Bird: Will the buses be made to have pneumatic instead of solid tyres?

The Chairman: Undoubtedly; that is the intention.

The vote was approved.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council Finance Committee, the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, buildings, alteration of Harbour View as a Police Training School. The Chairman explained that the police training school was being built eventually on Kowloon City Road Reclamation but in the meantime, this "Harbour View" was an entirely suitable position for it. This money was required to make the necessary alterations. In answer to the Hon. Mr. Lang the Chairman stated that "Harbour View" was at Breedy Point, the old German Mission. The Government's intention was to resume that land and pay the proceeds over to the mission and in the meantime, while the other Police Training School was building, they should have to use these premises. The vote was approved.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

STORAGE OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

The first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873 was moved by the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. He said: This Bill is necessary in order to make it possible to make certain alterations in the rules relating to the storage and possession of inflammable liquids. These rules have been drafted in consultation with the principal companies concerned in the storage of such liquids and they are partly based on those applied by the Petroleum Department of H. M. Government. The necessary power to make regulations is given in the new clause which clause 2 of the Bill proposes to insert in the principal Ordinance. The other amendments made by the Bill are consequential with one exception. Section 18 of the principal Ordinance provides that offences under section 13 of the Ordinance can only be dealt with by two Magistrates sitting together. The section in question deals with dangerous goods and requires that dangerous goods must not be moved unless the packaging contains in English and Chinese the word "dangerous." The other offences dealt with in section 13 is the offence of delivering dangerous goods to a warehouse keeper without giving him notice of the nature of the contents of the packages. Offences of that nature are dealt with in England by small fines varying from a maximum of £5 to £20. Our section 13, for some curious reason, makes the maximum \$2,000 or two years' imprisonment. It is under consideration to reduce that maximum because the offences do not seem to be very serious. Clause 6 of the Bill proposes to give jurisdiction under that section to one Magistrate, because there are many more serious offences which at present are dealt with by one Magistrate alone. It is under consideration to insert a further clause in the Bill reducing the maximum penalty under section 13 of the principal Ordinance.

PERJURY.

SIMPLIFYING THE LOCAL ORDINANCE.

This Bill is based on the English Perjury Act of 1911, as the Attorney-General in the Legislative Council yesterday, in moving the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the law relating to perjury and kindred offences. That Act was the first instalment of Lord Ladbroke's scheme for the codification of the English criminal law. It has been received with great favour in England and I may point out that it is a true code because it gives the rules both of Statute and Common law and in that respect resembles the Bills of Exchange Act and the Sale of Goods Act and differs from mere consolidating statutes, like the Merchant Shipping Act and the Public Health Act which merely collect the Statute law on the subject. The Bill was drafted by Mr. Craze, the Editor of Halsbury's "Statute Laws," Archbold's "Criminal Pleading," and Russell's "Criminal Law," he was assisted by a strong body of experts. The English Act comprises the whole of the Common and Statute Law on the subject and codifies 260 Statutes in 15 substantive and four formal sections. It is rather a wonderful example of codification. It repeals Statutes going as far back as the reigns of Elizabeth and Henry VIII. The simplification effected by this codification is illustrated by the fact that Archbold's "Criminal Pleadings," for example—used to contain 30 pages in the old editions on the subject, but the last edition, issued since the English Act was passed has only 17 pages. The Act gets rid of a great many conflicting decisions on various points and simplifies the law on many others. The variations in this Act from the English Bill are very slight, simply because of local conditions, currency and so on.

There is one section, clause 10, which does not appear in the English Act, but that is merely a copy of the existing section in our Evidence Ordinance. It provides that where a witness wilfully makes two contradictory statements he can be charged with perjury without the Crown having to prove the falsity of either of the statements. One other point in which the Bill differs from the English Act is that it omits certain provisions which have an extra-territorial effect. Parliament can legislate extra-territorially but we cannot. Otherwise the Bill is practically a copy of the English Act.

A Good Suggestion.

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant to effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE TYPHOON.

STORM PASSES OVER.

It is clear now that Hongkong has come through so much of the typhoon as made itself felt in the Colony without suffering any material damage. Indeed in one respect the typhoon was something of a blessing because it brought with it torrential rains which, according to P.W.D. officials, have greatly helped along our water supplies just at the time a little assistance was needed.

A statement issued yesterday by the Director of the Royal Observatory (Mr. T. E. Clayton) said: "The typhoon formed about 400 miles east by south of Apurri on September 16, passed through the Baitang Channel on the afternoon of September 16, and curved southwards to about Latitude 17 and Longitude 117 on the morning of the 18th. After remaining nearly stationary for about 24 hours, it commenced to move north-westwards, passing near Kwong Chow Wan on the morning of the 21st. It passed within about 200 miles of Hongkong on the evening of the 20th. The most violent squall registered was at the rate of 74 miles an hour, at 11.5 p.m. on the 20th. The lowest barometer reading recorded in Hongkong was 29.56."

BOATWOMEN DROWNED.

There was considerable excitement in Connaught Road West in the vicinity of the Macao wharf at 2 o'clock this morning when the blowing of police whistles and cries of "Save life" awakened the neighbourhood. Soon the prays were crowded, and there were rumours of robbery and even of stabbing going the rounds among the excited throng. Then it was discovered that the cries of distress came from among some craft made fast to the Saikong wharf, and it was soon known that a woman, the wife of a fisherman, whose craft had been unloading at the wharf earlier in the night, in anticipation of having to put into the typhoon shelter in case the wind rose, had accidentally fallen overboard while the vessel was being towed away from the wharf. The unfortunate woman had no chance in such a choppy sea, and sinking immediately, did not appear again. About half an hour later, the woman's dead body was picked up.

The gale was responsible for at least one other death last night. A sampan which was on its way to the Yau-mai shelter early in the evening, was wrecked opposite the Kowloon wharves. All the crew were saved by means of ropes from ashore, with the exception of an elderly woman, who was drowned. Her body has not yet been recovered.

EVEN BUSY MEN MUST ATTEND COURT.

MAGISTERIAL COMPLIMENTS.

When a case was called before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning, in which a Chinese was charged with the theft of two lengths of chain, the property of the Kowloon Canton Railway, Inspector Aris said that Mr. Walker, the Traffic Superintendent, "Statute Laws," Archbold's "Criminal Pleading," and Russell's "Criminal Law," he was assisted by a strong body of experts. The English Act comprises the whole of the Common and Statute Law on the subject and codifies 260 Statutes in 15 substantive and four formal sections. It is rather a wonderful example of codification. It repeals Statutes going as far back as the reigns of Elizabeth and Henry VIII. The simplification effected by this codification is illustrated by the fact that Archbold's "Criminal Pleadings," for example—used to contain 30 pages in the old editions on the subject, but the last edition, issued since the English Act was passed has only 17 pages. The Act gets rid of a great many conflicting decisions on various points and simplifies the law on many others. The variations in this Act from the English Bill are very slight, simply because of local conditions, currency and so on.

IMPUDENT SHIP THIEF.

HIS VAIN EXCUSES.

An unemployed Chinese of no fixed abode, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, at the instance of Mr. J. B. McHale, Chief Steward of the R. M. S. "Empress of Canada," with the larceny on board the ship of two towels and a bedsheet. Inspector Grant said that the things were found tied round his waist when the defendant was searched by a watchman as he was leaving the ship yesterday afternoon. Defendant said that the things were dumped on the deck by a member of the Chinese crew and, thinking that they were not wanted, he took them. Magistrate: You thought they were not wanted. What right had you on board at all? Defendant said he had been on board for two days doing odd jobs. Magistrate: Who took you there? A friend. What is his name?—I don't know. Four weeks.

The French cruiser "Colmar" arrived in port this morning and fired the usual salute. She afterwards saluted the Commodore and the "Tamp" replied.

TROOPS IN CANTON.

GENERAL CHEN CHIUNG MING'S DECISION.

Following his return to duty as Commander-in-Chief, General Chen Chung-ming stated that he would do his utmost to ensure the separation of civil and military control, and would not permit any troops to be stationed inside Canton. He has already commenced his training scheme with headquarters at Yin Tong where the Canton garrison will be quartered. Several commanders have already obeyed his orders and moved their men out of the city. General Hung Leuk seems unwilling to comply with instructions and, apparently, intends keeping his troops in the city. General Chen has signified that his wishes must prevail and that he will enforce them. On the other hand, Hung has stated that his men have not been paid for some time and he has no funds to meet the arrears. He anticipates difficulty in getting his subordinates to move without being paid and hints that in the event of a deadlock, he would tender his resignation. General Chen has persistently despatched delegates to ask his former Director of Operations, Ip Rue, to return to Canton from his native district of Waichow. Ip has declared that he would not go to Canton to uphold personal aspirations but, in the event of work for national benefit arising, would return. It seems that the misunderstanding between him and General Chen is no nearer settlement.

General Chen has received a report that Chung Hoi Yu, a Yunnan commander in Kwoongsi has taken possession of Chun Chow and traffic on the West River above Wuchow is interrupted. Business in Wuchow is practically at a standstill and there is a small exodus to Canton. On receiving this report, General Chen again approached Ip Rue with a view to his returning to his native town, Shiu Hing, to assume charge of the Kwongsi border defences. Reinforcements under Leung Hung Kai and Chan Cheung Po have already been sent to various points on the West River to give protection.

WHIST DRIVE RAID.

SIXTY PLAYERS MARCHED OFF TO POLICE STATION.

A good deal of surprise and not a little indignation has been expressed at the action of the police at Burton-on-Trent in raiding a whist drive and marching all the players—save three—to the police station.

The three exceptions were police officers who, in civilian attire, had bought tickets and attended the drive.

The players numbered about 60, and included 25 women, and the whole party were detained at the police station until mid-night whilst names and addresses were taken. It is understood that proceedings are being brought against the "offenders" by summons, and the story of the raid will then be told to the magistrates.

The drive was taking place in an out building at the rear of the villa occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lamb in Horninglow street, Burton, and all last winter drives were conducted there without let or hindrance.

This season has just reopened, and the prize offered included hams, bottles of whisky, port and tea and dinner services.

It was about ten o'clock when the raid was made. Superintendent Heath, two inspectors, and about ten constables taking part. Directly they entered the room, the door was locked and the three policemen who had been playing joined their colleagues. The other players were marched off to the police station in batches of eight. The prizes were seized. Subsequent developments are awaited with interest.

PERSISTENT LOVER.

YOUNG MAN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST WOMAN.

A young man asked the Brighton magistrates for protection against the attentions of a young woman who, he said, was constantly making love appeals to him. He had no affection for her, but she persisted in calling at the house where he is staying and making disturbances. "When I refuse to see her," said the applicant, "she becomes violent and smashes open the door. On Saturday during one of these passions she came into the house, seized my throat, and nearly strangled me." The young man was granted a summons for assault.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, AT 9.15 P.M.
Comedy, Sentiment, Music and Mimicry.
IN AID OF THE MANY CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.
ASSISTED BY THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices:—\$2, \$1 and 50 Cents.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, October 14th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close Saturday, 30th September.
Hongkong, September 22, 1922.

WHO WAS THIS GIRL?

He was what is called hard-boiled and proud of it—this theatrical producer who had passed on the merits of thousands of chorus girls. But what was there about this Russian girl that affected him so strangely? As she stood there before him she reminded him of some exotic princess in disguise.

YOU WILL EXPERIENCE THIS SAME (HARM AND THRILL) WHEN YOU SEE

ALICE BRADY
IN THE
"LAND OF HOPE"
SOMETHING NEW AND FASCINATING
IN MOTION PICTURES.
TO-NIGHT, at the
WORLD THEATRE

Rheumatism.
Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the balm, this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day; apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GIRLS!

Beware

of

MARRIED LIFE?

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contains all the News of the Week.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER COPY.

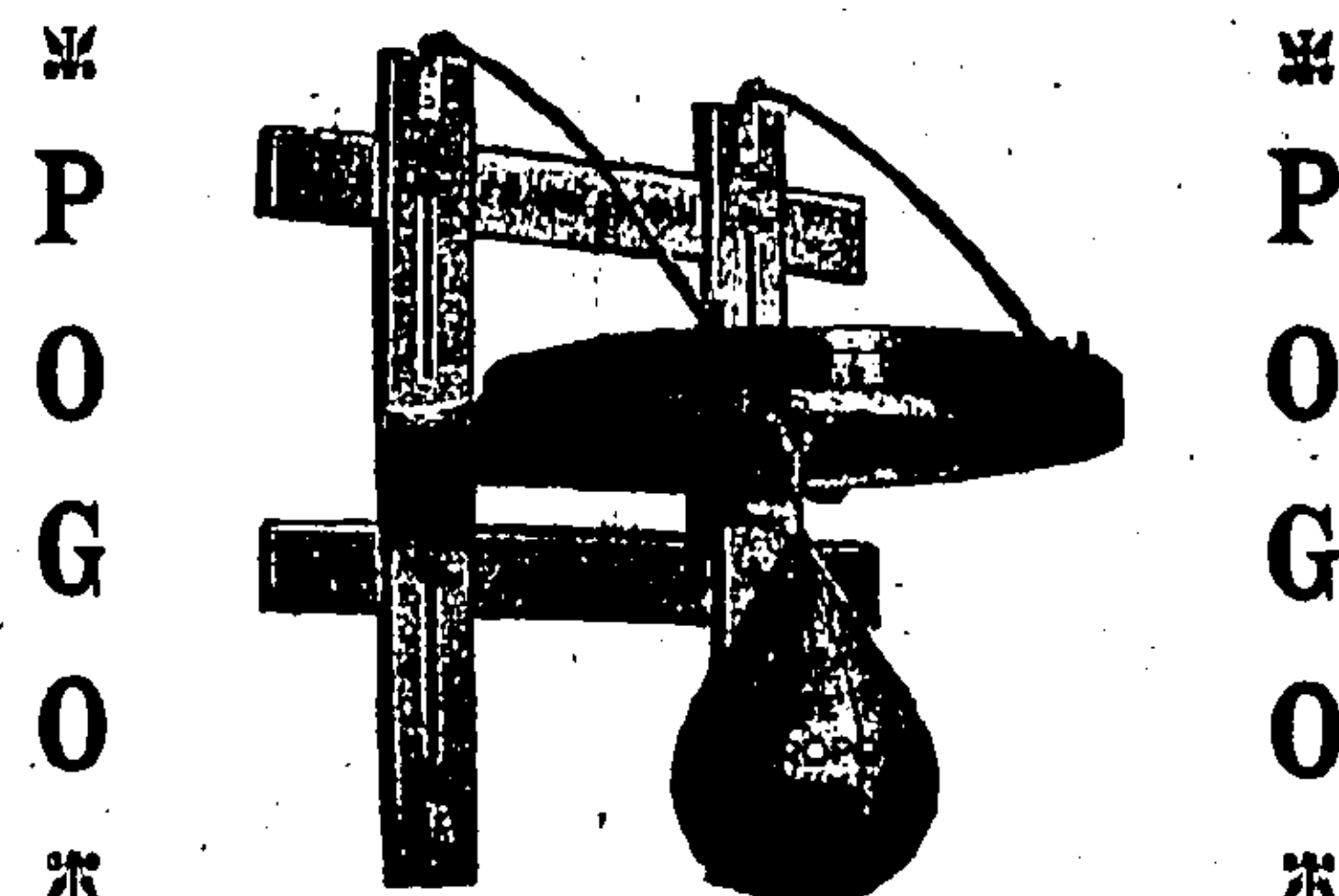
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HAIBONGCapt. W. G. Passmore.....FRIDAY, 29th Sept. at 1 P.M.

HAIFONGCapt. W. S. Turnbull.....FRIDAY, 29th Sept. at 1 P.M.

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SAIGONNIKOPSept. 25th 3 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU AND HOLOTANINGSept. 26th 10 a.m.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONGKAIFONGSept. 26th 7 a.m.

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TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF LOCAL LAW.

In the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to evidence and to the administration of oaths. He said: This Bill, Sir, deals with various miscellaneous points and I propose to deal, shortly, with each clause in detail. Clause 2 deals with section 29 of the Evidence Ordinance of 1889. That section provides for the reading at the trial of the depositions taken at the Magistrate's court where the witness, for various reasons, cannot be produced by the Crown at the trial. Obviously there must be such a power as otherwise witnesses for the Crown might be kept out of the way by the other side. It is also desirable because witnesses sometimes disappear for other reasons or die. It has been found in practice that the present section 29 is not quite strong enough to cover all possible cases and this clause 2 proposes to strengthen it by providing that the depositions taken at the Magistrate's court may be read at the trial if the witness cannot be found, at his last known place of residence in the Colony. Of course every effort is made to find the witness and to produce him if possible.

Clause 3 of the Bill deals with section 32 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1889. That section deals with what we call dying depositions. Where a prospective witness is dangerously ill it is the practice to take his deposition, generally at the hospital, so that his evidence may be perpetuated in case of his death. The common use of this class of evidence is, of course, in cases of manslaughter and murder. A witness is seriously injured, he is taken to the hospital, a Magistrate is sent for as quickly as possible and his evidence is taken. If he subsequently dies before the accused can be brought to trial his evidence may be read on proof of his death and on proof that certain requirements of the section have been complied with. It is also possible to read the evidence if the witness is so ill that he is unable to travel to the Court. The requirements of section 32 are rather technical on certain points and these dying depositions are frequently rejected here and in England on technical grounds. The Courts are naturally very jealous of admitting the evidence unless it complies fully with the requirements of the Statute. Two of the requirements of the section deal with points that are rather technical; for example, one deals with the "caption" which must appear on the depositions. The "caption" is the statement of the circumstances under which the deposition is taken and shows the authority for taking it. Cases have occurred where a deposition otherwise perfectly in order has been rejected because of some technical error in the caption. The section also requires certain notice to be given to the accused, and cases have occurred where the deposition has been rejected although no substantial wrong or injustice has been done to the prisoner merely because certain requirements as to notice were not properly complied with. Clause 3 of the Bill, under paragraph (a) proposes to add this provision to the original section:

"No such statement shall be rejected on the ground of any failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1) with regard to the notice or the caption unless the court is of opinion that the person accused was substantially prejudiced by such failure."

Of course, it is for the Court to say whether the failure to comply with the section was one which causes prejudice to the prisoner or not.

Clause 4, to 8 deal with the form of oath and affirmation. Clause 4 is a copy of two sections in the English Oaths Act of 1900 and our Oaths Ordinance of 1910, except that in our Oaths Ordinance, the witness is not required to repeat the words of the oath himself; the oath is repeated

by the officer of the Court. That is not the English practice, and it is not the practice here with regard to declarations by persons who are not either Christians or Jews. It is thought that requiring the witness to repeat the words of the oath himself is more likely to impress him with the importance and solemnity of the oath, and, in any case, in making this alteration we are going back to the English practice.

Clause 6 merely provides for the use of the Scottish form of oath when the witness wishes to be sworn in that way. It is merely a repetition of an existing section. Clause 6 is now in our Statute; it is a copy of a section in the English Oaths Act of 1888 which provides that where an oath has been administered duly, and has been administered duly, and taken, the fact that the person to whom it was administered has no religious belief does not affect the validity of the oath. It is obvious that if a person takes an oath without raising any objection, neither he nor anyone else can be heard to say that the oath is of no effect because the witness had no religious belief.

Clause 7 is more complicated, but I do not think I need go into detail because it is fully explained in "the Objects and Reasons." Putting it shortly the clause is intended to simplify the law on the subject of affirmations and make it approximate to the English law on the subject. Clause 8 is practically a copy of an existing section.

Clause 9 is certainly an innovation. It is an attempt to deal with the difficulty which sometimes occurs in England. Medical Officers in the Government service, of course, frequently go on leave, and when they leave the service, finally, they often go to places far distant from the Colony and it is impossible to get them back to give evidence. The section provides that in any prosecution for murder or manslaughter any medical entries or report of any Government medical officer which purport to relate to the deceased will be admissible in evidence, on proof of his handwriting and proof of his death or absence from the Colony. In a recent murder trial before the Supreme Court, medical evidence which we would have liked to call would have been given by a doctor not now in the Colony and he could not possibly get back to give the evidence. We got over the difficulty because it happened that the police officer in charge of the case had remained in the Colony and had taken a keen interest in it, and was able to describe exactly what the results of the post-mortem were. We might not always be in so favourable a position and we think it safer to provide that where the doctor cannot be called, because of his death or absence from the Colony, his record of the post-mortem examination shall be admissible in evidence. Of course, the question of the weight of that evidence is another matter. I might say that it does not seem to be a very important change to make these records evidence; because, after all, if a trial takes place after a considerable lapse of time the medical officer obviously cannot remember the details without refreshing his memory and what he does is to go to his record, read it and give his evidence after refreshing his memory in that way. The longer the time that elapses the more the evidence really rests on the note or record rather than on the officer's own recollection.

Clause 10, I think, though the point is not quite clear—practically declaratory of the existing law. At all events it clears up certain doubts; it provides that any observations made by the accused in the course of the hearing at the Magistrate's court and evidence given by him must be taken down by the Magistrate and proved at the trial by the production of the depositions. There is a certain amount of doubt as to how the remarks made by the prisoner in the course of a trial should be proved, and though our Magistrate's Ordinance provides for the admissibility of the depositions to prove the prisoner's formal statement at the end of the case, it makes no provision for the proof of his evidence on oath or of any statements made by him in the course of the hearing. This clause provides that such statements and his evidence, may be proved on the production of the depositions at the trial. Of course, the only other

way would be to call witnesses, and the recollection of the witnesses is much less likely to be correct than a note taken in writing by the Magistrate at the time. I beg to move the first reading.

by the officer of the Court. That is not the English practice, and it is not the practice here with regard to declarations by persons who are not either Christians or Jews. It is thought that requiring the witness to repeat the words of the oath himself is more likely to impress him with the importance and solemnity of the oath, and, in any case, in making this alteration we are going back to the English practice.

CHILD LABOUR.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EXPLAINS THE BILL.

Moving the first reading of the Child Labour Bill in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon the Attorney-General said: This Bill has been drafted to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on the industrial employment of children, appointed by His Excellency the Governor on the 24th March 1921, and which reported on the 24th October, 1921. It is also intended to carry out, as far as is possible, having regard to local conditions, the spirit of the provisions of the Draft Convention which was adopted at Washington on the 28th November, 1919, by the International Labour Conference, which relates to the admission of children to industrial employment. The practical detailed provisions appear in the regulations, printed in the schedule of the Bill. It is not suggested that these regulations are a final settlement of the problem; they are tentative and may, of course, require alteration as time goes on and as we obtain more experience. It is obvious, I think, that we must attack a problem of this kind very carefully and slowly, because too much interference with the existing system of child labour in the Colony would cause great hardship to the poorer classes and probably to the children themselves.

Regulations 1 and 2 provide that no child—that is any person under 15 years of age—is to be employed in any dangerous trade, and the dangerous trades specified in this regulation are boiler chipping, manufacture of fireworks and glass making. It will be noticed that it is not only trades that are dangerous that are aimed at, but also trades injurious to health. Regulation 3 provides that no child under 10 is to be employed in a factory. A factory is defined in clause 2 in terms taken from the English Statute on the subject. Regulation 4 is an attempt to deal with the employment of children in casual labour. The Commission recommended that no child under 13 (Chinese reckoning) should be employed in any form of casual labour. That was not found possible to carry out because it is extremely difficult to define what casual labour is, and we thought we would make a beginning by providing that no child under 12 (English reckoning) should be employed in carrying coal, building material or debris.

Regulation 5 provides that, at every factory where children are employed, the owners must keep a record of the children employed, showing age, hours of work and so on. Regulations 6 to 10 deal with hours of labour. No child is to be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking more than nine hours in any period of 24 hours. An industrial undertaking is defined in clause 2, in terms taken from the definition in an English Act relating to the employment of children and young persons. No child is to be allowed to work more than five hours continuously in any industrial undertaking, and there must be a certain interval of relaxation after each spell of work. No child employed in an industrial undertaking is to work for more than six days continuously; there must be one day's rest in seven; and no child must be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Regulation 2 is an attempt to deal with the very difficult and vexed problem of the carrying of weights by children. It is also attacked, of course, by regulation 4, which provides that no child under 12 is to carry coal or building material or debris. Regulation 2 provides that no child whatever—that is any person under 15—is to carry, in any case, more than 40 catties in weight, and no child is to carry a weight unreasonably heavy having regard to the child's age and physical development. In case any members of Council may wish to compare this Bill with the recommendations of the Commission I may mention that the Commission report gives the ages in Chinese reckoning and the Bill, of course, states it in English reckoning. We have converted the ages from Chinese to English reckoning by deducting one year in each case. It is intended that a Protector of Juvenile Labour appointed under this Ordinance, or the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, or some officer in his Department, and Clause 7 provides that no prosecution under the Ordinance shall be commenced without the consent of the Protector. The commencement of the Ordinance is not yet decided upon, so a blank appears in Clause 8.

The Colonial Secretary, according, the bill was read a first time.

way would be to call witnesses, and the recollection of the witnesses is much less likely to be correct than a note taken in writing by the Magistrate at the time. I beg to move the first reading.

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SOISSORS LOOT.

Armada Ship Found?

An iron cannon, four feet in length and in a good state of preservation, one of the armaments of the Spanish Armada galleon sunk in the bay of Tobermory, has been recovered, as well as part of the timber of the "Florescia." For the past fortnight the divers were of opinion that they were over the bulk. Now they are sure, and the operations are being vigorously pushed forward while the favourable weather lasts.

Balcony Hours.

Delightful task—to sift the sand so fine and clean through idle hand, To watch the ripples foam and glide, To hear the shingle crunch and slide.

No hint of husk, loss or gain To irritate the idle brain, Merely to mark, with passive eye, A brown sailed boat go dipping by.

Sun spangles deck the jade blues seas, A tang of salt is in the breeze, And, to complete this fair estate And crown tranquility—a mate.

—JESSIE POPE, in the Windsor Magazine.

The Mirage in the Mail.

By some trick of the atmosphere the mirage near the Admiralty Arch has been very plain during the last few days," says the Morning Post. "Anyone standing on the Charing Cross side of the Arch outside the bank and looking down the Mall will see this roadway covered with water. Pedestrians and passing vehicles are clearly reflected in it, and nobody who had not put the illusion to the proof could doubt the existence of actual water. As one approaches the Arch the water gradually disappears, and on entering the Park one finds the roadway of the Mall as dry as a bone."

51 Years on a railway.

When Guard Richard James blew his whistle and waved his green flag and the 11.50 a.m. South Wales express steamed out of Paddington Station one day last month, the official said his last farewell to the station, after having completed 52 years' association with the Company and, in the last 20 years, covered 81,000 miles. Mr. James joined the G.W.R. as a porter at the age of 21, and a year later became guard. In 1892 he took the last broad-gauge train from London to Gloucester, and worked it back on the newly-constructed narrow gauge.

Night Colours.

The question of the effect of artificial light on colour has to be considered when arranging a colour scheme (writes R. W. Byrmonds in August, Good Housekeeping.) Some colours are extremely susceptible to artificial light, and this must naturally influence the choice of colour, especially in the case of a room which is mostly used at night. All colours are toned down by artificial light; for instance, a primrose yellow room which by daylight has a very distinct yellow tone, by artificial light appears to be a pale cream. Rooms of blue, red, and purple, because of their light absorbing qualities, require more illumination than those decorated in yellow tones.

Who Invented Spectacles?

Who invented spectacles? These aids to vision appear to have come into use about the fourteenth century. The earliest reference to them is in the work of Bernard Gordon, Professor of Montpellier, who speaks of a collyrium, devised by him, which allowed a person to read with spectacles. In 1300 Guy de Chauliac, in his treatise on Surgery, refers to the use of the lenses. The invention of spectacles is sometimes attributed to Roger Bacon, who died in 1225. Further research, however, has shown that in 1215 Savigno degli Amati, a Florentine, was the first who worked glass into the form of a lens. For him, therefore, may justly be claimed the honour of having invented spectacles. He died in Florence in 1317, and was buried in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. On his stone is a Latin inscription of which the following is a translation: "Here lies Savigno degli Amati, of Florence, inventor of spectacles. May God forgive his sins."

Made Mad by a Joke.

Driven mad by a joke played by fellow-townsmen, Tarachi Soefuma, a Japanese, who was serving a sentence of 10 years in Sing Sing prison was taken to an asylum a hopeless maniac. Soefuma was told by the other men a few days after his arrival in prison that "judge had fooled him." In reality he had been sentenced to death. Some night, they told him, guards would take him secretly to the death chamber. Soefuma's belief that the tormentors enlarged on the joke, pictured to him the terrors of the electric chair, and told him how he would kick, and plunge in agony as the electric current was turned into his body. One day recently Soefuma refused to take his seat at the mess table with the other convicts, crying that his seat had been wired for electrocuting him. Afterwards every object he saw took on the shape of the dreaded death chair.

QUEEN MARY.

A SHOPPING TOUR IN BATH.

Unannounced, the Queen motored over to Bath from Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, where she is the guest of Sir George and Lady Holford.

Walking along Milcom-street, where the tide of the city's life pursued its normal course, the Queen reached an antique shop, which she entered.

In a few minutes Milcom street, filled with people. Business was abandoned. Every window overlooking the street became occupied by people eager to catch a glimpse of the royal visitor. When the Queen came out of the antique shop she smilingly acknowledged the welcome given her by delighted promenaders.

The Queen next visited the collection of valuables in the Octagon Chapel, where Sir William Herschel, the astronomer, used to play the organ. It was while in Bath that Herschel discovered the planet Uranus.

At the Octagon the Queen bought several specimens of the work of ex-Servicemen. She then crossed the street to a silversmith's shop, where she bought some Persian enamelled cups, and finished up by buying nine little pieces of old glass from another antique establishment.

The pieces of glass are for the doll's house that is being made for her, and instructions were given to forward them to Buckingham Palace.

While the Queen was in this shop, the proprietress of an adjacent cafe sent a message inquiring if she might offer a cup. The Queen acquiesced.

Miss Applegate, a young assistant, carried in the tea and Miss Lewis, another assistant, accompanied her with some dainty cakes.

The Queen asked Miss Applegate to pour out tea for her, and while taking tea chatted with the girls.

Before driving away the Queen accepted some white carnations offered her by a loyal spectator and a horse shoe of white leather for luck from another. She was in the City an hour and a half, and was given a rousing cheer when she left.

CHILDREN'S HOTEL.

CARE-FREE HOLIDAYS FOR PARENTS.

A children's hotel, recently converted from a large residence, St. Winifred's Broadstairs, should solve the difficulty of many parents who want to go for a holiday and consider it inadvisable to take their children.

The establishment can accommodate 60 children, while an annex opposite can accommodate another 200. It is conducted by Mrs. Jeannette Newman, who accepts the children as guests, with or without earnings.

To a reporter Mrs. Newman said: "I have 52 children here at present, the eldest being 18 years and the youngest six months. Of course the older children, those between 17 and 18, go out to dance in the evening and put themselves to bed, but the younger ones I look after. They play on sands during the day and usually amuse themselves in the garden during the evening."

ROYAL WEDDING.

DELAYED UNTIL CASTLE HOME IS READY.

It is now stated that the Danish Crown Prince Frederik, after his marriage to Princess Olga of Greece, will live at Amalienborg, in the castle hitherto occupied in winter by the Dowager Empress of Russia, sister of Queen Alexandra. The castle is to undergo extensive repairs and will not be ready until some time next year.

The wedding, which should have taken place in the autumn, has been postponed until the castle is ready.

BABIES DO NOT CRY FOR FUN.

The healthy child is a happy child. You may be sure that if your baby is crying and cries a great deal, refuses to eat and is generally miserable, he is suffering from some ailment, and it is your duty to find out what it is and to cure it.

Almost all infantile troubles arise in the first place from stomach and bowel troubles. To remedy these conditions use Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a class by themselves, being especially made for children's use, pleasant in taste and guaranteed absolutely harmless. They quickly reduce simple fever, cure indigestion, expel diarrhoea, relieve colic and colds, quiet the nerves and promote healthy sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by chemists, or at 6d. each the 100, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Ex. "Empress of Canada"

CANADIAN POTATOES

Fine, Choice, Mealy.

PRICES RIGHT.

NEW FLYING BOAT.

CONSTRUCTED WITH GREAT SECRECY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A wonderful British flying boat, which has been constructed at the Supermarine Aviation Works at Woolston, Southampton, is to represent Great Britain in the forthcoming international marine race for the Schneider Cup at Naples.

The designing and building of this machine has been carried out at Southampton with the greatest secrecy. It was first conceived as early as June, 1921, and since that date special work on the machine has been going on, only three people being aware of the real reason of its construction—Mr. H. Scott Paine (managing director), Commander J. Bird and Mr. H. J. Mitchell (designer).

Some idea of the extent to which secrecy was adopted in the building of this new flying boat may be gathered from the fact that, although the machine was designed to take a powerful Napier engine, another engine, of smaller power, was installed to carry out its preliminary trials, no indication being thereby provided to the curious of its special qualities. It is a very small type of flying boat, the wing span being only 28 ft., while the overall length is but 25 ft. Its petrol capacity is 65 gallons, and although it is specially built for racing, yet it has all the characteristics and strength of a seagoing flying boat, and is capable of going out in all weathers.

The story of the designing, building and dispatching of this machine is one of a determined fight against difficulties. Its construction was well in hand when the Italian authorities, a short time before the race was originally due, brought forward the date by fourteen days, necessitating day and night work to finish the machine in time. When it was completed a period of particularly bad weather set in, with severe gales blowing, and although the crews were at the works at daybreak, the only opportunities for testing the machine were during temporary lulls in the storm well after sundown.

When the tests were passed, and all was ready, owing to the fact that no guarantee could be obtained from the Continental railways that the machine would be delivered at Naples in time, it sent that way it seemed as though Britain would be again unrepresented in the contest. But the situation was saved by the patriotic action of the General Steam Navigation Co., who diverted their steamer "Philonel" to Southampton Water and took the machine on board from a lighter for conveyance to Naples.

STEPMOTHER'S CRUELTY

BOY'S ARMS BURNED WITH POKER.

That his stepmother had seared both his arms with a red-hot poker was the allegation made by 10 years old John Thomas Spivey at Hull in a case brought by the N. S. P. C. C. against Elizabeth Spivey, of 21, Lockwood-terrace, Lockwood-street, Hull.

On July 7 the boy and his sister went out, accompanied by a little dog. They lost the dog, and out of fear the boy did not return home until midnight. He was sent to bed immediately without anything to eat.

Next morning, while he and his sister were kindling the fire, they inserted the poker in order to make it burn. Mrs. Spivey came into the kitchen, caught hold of John, and at the same time seized the poker which had become red hot. She ran the poker slowly along the boy's naked arms, twice on the right and three times on the left.

For the defence Mr. B. Pearman said the woman lost control of herself. In view of the fact that she was expecting to become a mother he pleaded for leniency.

The magistrates, in imposing a fine of £5, said that had it not been for the woman's state of health they would have sent her to jail.

WONDERFUL DOGS.

BLACK SHEPHERDS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Wonderful exhibitions of dog sagacity were seen in the sheep dog trials at Tring Agricultural Show.

Every year the dogs and their masters come specially from the Welsh mountains to compete with one another in an exhibition of animal intelligence that must be seen to be believed. These sheep dogs are not the grey, shaggy haired variety to which we are accustomed in England, but small, sleek, black, little animals with pointed ears and quick, alert faces.

Three sheep are slipped from a cart about a quarter of a mile away. At a word from its master, the dog dashes off and collects them, driving them in the direction of a gap between two hurdles.

The dog is too far from his master to hear shouted directions, so he makes all his movements in response to his master's whistle or a wave of his stick. A short, shrill whistle and he halts, his eye fixed on the man directing him. Then a soft, crooning kind of whistle, and he creeps slowly, step by step, towards the sheep, and after they have tried every direction but the right one, he shepherds them gently through the narrow gap.

Two more such gaps follow, just wide enough for the sheep to pass through. Having got them to the dog's master gives a sharp whistle and waves his stick to the left. The dog at once forces the sheep to execute a left wheel round a small obstacle. The dog never touches them. He works quietly and surely and with infinite patience until his master's will is accomplished.

Now comes the most difficult part of the test. The last obstacle is a Maltese Cross formed of hurdles, with each arm just wide enough to take a sheep. The three sheep have to be driven first through one way, then through the other. The dog's master is now allowed to help.

When the Maltese Cross is negotiated, it only remains for master and dog to fold the sheep to a pen at the end of the course. The length of the course is half a mile, and the time allowed for the trial is 11 minutes.

One of these Welsh sheep dogs can be trained in six months, and many of the dogs are only a year old. But it is an instinct that is bred in them, and the first time they see a sheep they instinctively circle out and start to drive it in to their master.

The most noticeable thing about the dogs is the tense eagerness of their expression. When a trial was on over dog who was not competing was watching each turn and movement in the game quivering with excitement. It was easy to see that they were all convinced they could do the job much better themselves than the one actually performing.

UNSOLVED.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS' OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED.

The story of an unsolved Kettering murder is recalled by the death of John Sudborough, a furniture dealer, of Weibhouse-square, at the age of seventy one.

It was on Christmas Eve, 1886, that Samuel Osborn, an old man well respected, was found foully murdered in his cottage down Newland-street, where he lived by himself. He had been brutally battered to death by some heavy weapon. Sudborough, who was then thirty-five years old, was arrested on Christmas Day human blood being found upon his clothing.

At the court proceedings it was clearly proved that the blood on his coat was the result of a public house affray, and he was discharged.

Numerous clues were followed up by the police, but the crime has never been solved.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

ST. NAZAIRE.
Sept. 23.—E. A. India.
Nov. 11.—E. A. Panama.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Malaya.

HAVRE.
Oct. 4.—B. F. Kt. Tomplar.
Nov. 4.—B. F. Orstet.
Dec. 1.—B. F. Demodocus.

LONDON.
Sept. 21.—G. L. Glendora.
22.—B. F. Tirolois.
23.—P. & O. Macdonia.
24.—N.Y.K. Matsumoto Maru.
25.—N.Y.K. Kashima Maru.
Oct. 2.—B. F. Lausdora.
10.—E. L. Poles.
11.—P. & O. City of Sydney.
12.—P. & O. Plessey.
13.—N.Y.K. Hakone Maru.
14.—B. F. Hyson.
15.—G. L. Glenadilla.
16.—B. F. Helonus.
17.—P. & O. Mantua.
18.—B. F. Kt. of the Garter.
19.—B. F. Douglas.
20.—B. F. Philoctetes.
21.—P. & O. Nankin.
22.—P. & O. Pyrrhus.
23.—P. & O. Karmala.
24.—P. & O. Kashgar.
25.—P. & O. Plessey.
Jan. 10.—P. & O. Sarlinia.
Feb. 7.—P. & O. Nallora.

He was transferred to a passing train and taken to Wellington, where he was medically attended. He was then placed in charge of the local police.

From Wellington he was taken to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton, and here after recovering consciousness he gave the name of William Beavan.

He is a powerfully built man of about 45. Attached to his wrist was one handcuff, the other having apparently been wrenched off.

There were several other convicts in the compartment from which Beavan leapt.

LIVERPOOL.
Oct. 4.—B. F. Kt. Tomplar.
20.—B. F. Tydas.
Nov. 4.—B. F. Orstet.
20.—B. F. Yangtze.
Dec. 1.—B. F. Demodocus.

GLASGOW.
Oct. 10.—E. L. City of Sydney.
20.—B. F. Tydas.
Nov. 4.—B. F. Orstet.
20.—B. F. Yangtze.
Dec. 1.—B. F. Demodocus.

DUNKIRK.
Oct. 1.—E. A. India.
Nov. 11.—E. A. Panama.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Malaya.

AMSTERDAM.
Sept. 23.—B. F. Tirolois.
24.—B. F. India.
25.—B. F. Poles.
Oct. 1.—H.E.A.L. Munsterland.
2.—H.E.A.L. Gomma.
3.—H.E.A.L. City of Garter.
4.—H.E.A.L. Asia.
5.—H.E.A.L. Oostkerk.
6.—H.E.A.L. Panama.
7.—H.E.A.L. Malaya.
8.—H.E.A.L. Pyrrhus.

ROTTERDAM.
Sept. 24.—G. L. Glendora.
25.—N.Y.K. Matsumoto Maru.
Oct. 1.—E. A. India.
2.—B. F. Lausdora.
3.—B. F. City of Sydney.
4.—B. F. Hyson.
5.—H.E.A.L. Munsterland.
6.—H.E.A.L. Gomma.
7.—H.E.A.L. Oostkerk.
8.—B. F. Helonus.
9.—B. F. Karmala.
10.—B. F. Kashgar.
11.—B. F. Plessey.
12.—B. F. Sarlinia.
13.—B. F. Nallora.

NEW ORLEANS.
Sept. 25.—O. S. K. Sumatra Maru.

ANTWERP.
Sept. 24.—G. L. Pembrokehire.
25.—G. L. Glendora.
26.—B. F. Tirolois.
27.—P. & O. Macdonia.
28.—N.Y.K. Kashima Maru.
Oct. 1.—E. A. India.
2.—B. F. Poles.
3.—B. F. City of Sydney.
4.—B. F. Hyson.
5.—N.Y.K. Hakone Maru.
6.—B. F. Glenadilla.
7.—B. F. Helonus.
8.—B. F. Mantua.
9.—B. F. Kt. of the Garter.
10.—B. F. Douglas.
11.—B. F. Philoctetes.
12.—P. & O. Nankin.
13.—P. & O. Pyrrhus.
14.—P. & O. Karmala.
15.—P. & O. Kashgar.
16.—P. & O. Plessey.
17.—P. & O. Sarlinia.
18.—P. & O. Nallora.

HAMBURG.
Sept. 24.—G. L. Glendora.
25.—N.Y.K. Matsumoto Maru.
Oct. 1.—E. A. India.
2.—B. F. Lausdora.
3.—B. F. City of Sydney.
4.—B. F. Hyson.
5.—H.E.A.L. Munsterland.
6.—H.E.A.L. Gomma.
7.—H.E.A.L. Oostkerk.
8.—B. F. Helonus.
9.—B. F. Karmala.
10.—B. F. Kashgar.
11.—B. F. Plessey.
12.—B. F. Sarlinia.
13.—B. F. Nallora.

BREMEN.
Oct. 20.—H.E.A.L. Gomma.
Nov. 20.—H.E.A.L. Oostkerk.

COPENHAGEN.
Oct. 1.—E. A. India.
Nov. 11.—E. A. Panama.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Malaya.

Kenington has placed £1,000 at the disposal of Bouche, the war-devastated commune in the Pas-de-Calais, France, which it has adopted.

A mushroom measuring 1 ft. in circumference and weighing 4 lb. has been gathered near Wymondham, Norfolk.

CONVICT'S LEAP.

FROM EXPRESS TRAIN WINDOW.

Breaking away from a warder a convict on a Paddington to Penzance express jumped through an open window on to the permanent way while the train was travelling at a high speed near Wellington, Somerset, about noon.

His attempt to escape proved futile. An alarm was given and the train stopped. The man, who, it is stated, was being taken to Princetown Convict Prison, Dartmoor, was found unconscious on the permanent way, bleeding from head and face cuts.

He was transferred to a passing train and taken to Wellington, where he was medically attended. He was then placed in charge of the local police.

From Wellington he was taken to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, Taunton, and here after recovering consciousness he gave the name of William Beavan.

He is a powerfully built man of about 45. Attached to his wrist was one handcuff, the other having apparently been wrenched off.

There were several other convicts in the compartment from which Beavan leapt.

40 MILES IN A GLIDER.

AUSTRIAN INVENTOR'S AMBITION.

Dr. Raimund Nimfuh, the inventor said that he hopes shortly to make a flight of 40 miles, from Rax Alps to Vienna, in a glider, or engineless aeroplane of his construction.

His machine is equipped with an engine of low horse-power. With this motor he hopes to rise to a height of 8,000 ft., and then, with the engine shut, glide down with a loss of altitude only 1 ft. in every 60 ft. he travels.

Glider must be equipped with engines to overcome wind resistance and to climb, he said.

Interesting flights with gliders are being made in the south of France now. An American has covered more than 1,100 yards. In September last year an Austrian is said to have flown a mile and a half in a motorless aeroplane.

The key to the secret of the power which certain birds possess to move forward while their wings are motionless is declared by Gustav Lilienthal, brother of the aerial pioneer, to lie not only in the shape, thickness, and curve of the bird's wing, but also in the peculiar arch with the wing-tips depressed in which it holds its wings.

A strong reverse eddy of air is formed underneath this arch and acts as a natural propeller.

BOARDROOM SMOKES.

WOMAN GUARDIAN'S CURE FOR AFTER-LUNCH LETARGY.

Barnet, Hertfordshire Board of Guardians, rejected a proposal by a woman member that smoking be allowed at the meetings of the board.

Miss Bearman moved that the members be permitted to smoke after the luncheon interval. She had noticed, she said, that after luncheon there was a feeling of restlessness. Members' thoughts seemed to be elsewhere.

The Rev. W. Clark said that the sight of members lounging about at board meetings with pipes in their mouths would create a bad impression.

Mr. Frusher said that to say that guardians could not transact business while they smoked was to insinuate that they were a lot of fools.

Mrs. Hollingsworth said if men were allowed to smoke, women members should be allowed to bring their fancy work and knitting.

Miss Bearman: That would drive me frantic. (Laughter.)

Only two members voted for the motion.

Mr. Frusher then gave notice to move at the next meeting that tea should not be served in the boardroom in future.

Hired Assassins.

STORY OF PLOT TO KILL RICH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The trial of Lieut. Hans Heinrich Notzold on a charge of trying to have his adopted mother, Frau Burstinghaus, murdered is shortly to begin at Dresden.

Frau Burstinghaus is an extremely wealthy widow. She took pity on Notzold, an orphan, and brought him up with her own children.

She was delighted when he fell in love with her daughter, and provided generously for the young couple.

Lieut. Notzold is stated to have been wildly extravagant and to have found his means insufficient to lead the double life which his dissipated character demanded.

He had left the army, had no taste for work, and it is alleged that he determined to enrich himself by getting his benefactress put out of this way and enjoying the fortune which he and his wife would inherit.

Last February, it is alleged, he gave large sums in Berlin to two young men, Willy Ruda and Heuskel, who seemed suitable assassins. They promised, it is said, 250,000 marks if the plan succeeded. Then Heuskel informed the police.

It is stated that Notzold arranged that he and his wife should go out and leave Ruda to do his work with a knife.

ARTIST'S GRIEF.

PLAYED FUNERAL MARCH EVERY NIGHT.

A poignant story of an aged artist's inconceivable grief after the death of his wife was related at the Brighton inquest on Mr. Robert Henry Craig, sixty-three.

He was professionally known as Albert Rosell, and had held the appointment of painter-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria.

Mr. Craig was found with a rubber tube in his mouth, and Dr. Pulling said that death was due to coal-gas poisoning.

It was apparent from the evidence of the dead artist's son that Mr. Craig had been pining bitterly since the death of his wife two years ago.

"At home he was most weird," said the witness, "and he would sit up nightly and play the Dead March in 'Saul' and Mendelssohn's 'Marche Funebre'. He would frequently wake up in the night crying and calling for his wife."

In a farewell note Mr. Craig had strangely said: "You will be killed by the same vindictive spirit as killed me," but the son could not explain it rationally.

A long, black-cornered ledger, in which Mr. Craig kept sketches of his pictures and other memoranda, was placed before the coroner.

Between two of the pages there were a number of dried leaves.

"That was what he called the graveyard of his wife," said the son. "He used to sit over it, and you can see the marks of his tears."

A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

FILM TRAGEDY.

ACTOR MISSES GIRDER IN JUMP FROM OMNIBUS TOP.

A film actor deputising for Miss Pearl White in the performance of a dangerous feat was killed by a fall from an elevated railway structure in New York.

The actress was supposed to be escaping from villains who had pursued her to the top of a motor-omnibus. At this moment the vehicle passed under the elevated railway, which is only 6 ft. above the roof of the omnibus.

She was supposed to catch the steel beam as the omnibus passed under and to swing herself to safety.

All but the last part of the episode was acted by Miss White herself. For the dangerous feat of leaping from the omnibus a man dressed in a similar costume and blond wig took her part.

He missed his hold of the girder and falling about 25 ft. into the roadway was killed instantly.

DAUGHTER AGED 19.

FATHER'S WRONG WAY OF CORRECTION.

At West London Police Court, Frederick William Wheeler, 58, a taxicab driver, of Shorrocks-road, S. W., was charged with assaulting his daughter, Lilian Wheeler, aged 19.

The girl said that when her father swore at her mother she told him he must not use such language to her mother, whereupon he caught her by the throat, twisted her nose, and put her head under the water-tap and turned the water on.

When asked by the magistrate (Mr. Forbes Lankester) what defence he had, Wheeler said, "I think it is my duty to correct my daughter when she is saucy."

Mr. Lankester: You must not apply physical correction to a girl of her age. You must find other methods.

Wheeler was bound over.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Mohon (Yue Woo) from Canton.—CAG.

Felios (Kung Chung) from Canton.—C89.

Kwangles (C.M.S.N.) from Shanghai.—Co's Wharf.

Torilla (Mc. Mc. Co.) from Kobe, Moji.—Kowloon Wharf.

President McKinley (Admiral Line) from Manila.—Kowloon Wharf.

Persia (Doddwell & Co.) from Shanghai.—A6.

Myriam (A.P.O.) from Chinkiang.—North Point.

Nile (China Mail) from San Francisco, Shanghai.—A2.

Abipatti (Wai Hing) from Fort Bayard.—Co's Wharf.

Ikoman Maru (M.B.K.) from Miike.—Wanchai.

DEPARTURES.

Kwangles (C. M. S. N.) for Canton.—September 21.

Pooler (Hung Shun) for Fort Bayard.—September 21.

Sunning (B. & S.) for Canton.—September 22.

Luchow (B. & S.) for Canton.—September 22.

Hopsang (J. M. & Co.) for Tsingtao, Swatow.—September 22.

Japan (Mc. Mc. & Co.) for Yokohama, Amoy.—September 22.

Yuen Hing (Yuen Seng Fat.) for Canton.—September 22.

Havre Maru (O.S.K.) for Singapore.—September 22.

Hiyodori Maru (Y.K.K.) for Canton.—September 23.

Yuensang (J. M. & Co.) for Manila.—September 23.

Prosper (Fok Tai Cheong) for Saigon.—September 23.

President McKinley (Ad. Line) for Seattle, Shanghai.—September 23.

Sosha Maru (O.S.K.) for Takao, Swatow.—September 23.

Empress of Canada (C.P.S. Ltd.) for Vancouver, Shanghai.—September 23.

MURDER PLOT.

PRUSSIAN ACID FOR SCHEIDEMANN.

The two members of the Consul Secret Society of Monarchist conspirators, Ohlschlager and Huster, who were arrested on a charge of attempting to assassinate Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, have confessed their guilt.

They state that they went to Cassel, where Herr Scheidemann is mayor, a few days before the deed. On Whit Sunday they saw Herr Scheidemann leave his house with his family, and followed them into a tramway-car, which went to the outskirts of the town. The party got out and strolled through the forests, followed by the two men, who held a metal case of prussic acid with a syringe and a revolver.

"Now do it," said Ohlschlager to his companion, and gave him the syringe charged with acid. Huster rushed up to the victim and squirted the deadly poison in his face. Herr Scheidemann fell to the ground, and the assassins fled in different directions, believing that they had killed him.

They met on the Frankfurt road and went by a circuitous route, chiefly on foot, to Silesia, where they got employment as woodcutters.

They refused to state how they obtained the prussic acid, and professed that they acted on their own initiative, but the police are convinced that the attempted assassination and the arrangements for the escape of the assassins had been carefully organised and that a number of persons were party to it.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1914-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 25 to 24.

High Water. Low Water.

Mon. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Tue. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Wed. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Thur. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Fri. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Sat. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

Sun. 19. 11. 13. 11. 13.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 22d 11h 17m.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan and slightly from Vladivostok to Weihaiwei. It has increased considerably from S.W. Japan to the Bonins add at Hongkong.

The typhoon which passed the Bonins on September 19 has moved to the E. of Hokkaido.

The anticyclone is now central near Weihaiwei. It is moving eastward. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 1922, 10.31 inches against an average of 72.37 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 23, 1922.

1.—Formosa Channel. E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast rain.

2.—South coast of China. E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast rain.

3.—Hankow to (Far) East. E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast rain.

4.—South coast of China between Formosa and Hainan. E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast rain.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1922.—A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction of Wind. Force of Wind.

Vladivostok 61. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Yokohama 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Kobe 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Osaka 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Kyoto 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Beijing 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Tientsin 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Shanghai 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Hankow 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Wuhan 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Harbin 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Manchuria 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Amoy 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Swatow 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Shanghai 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Yokohama 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

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Wuhan 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Harbin 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Manchuria 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Amoy 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Swatow 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Shanghai 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

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Kobe 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Osaka 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Kyoto 64. 20.01 49. 7. 1. 6.

Beijing



Princess Beatrice



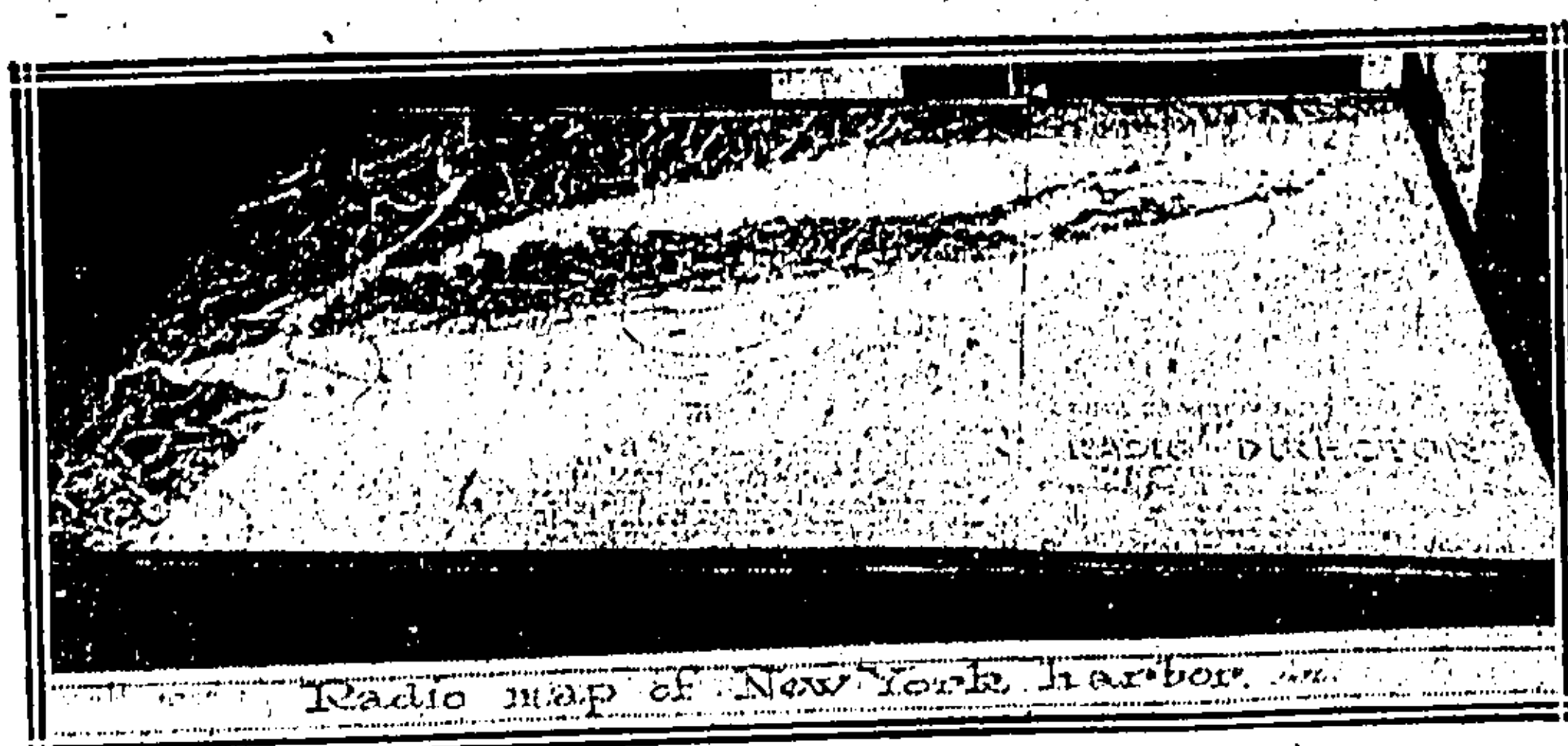
Prince Umberto

Italian prince and Spanish princess reported engaged. He is seventeen and she is thirteen.

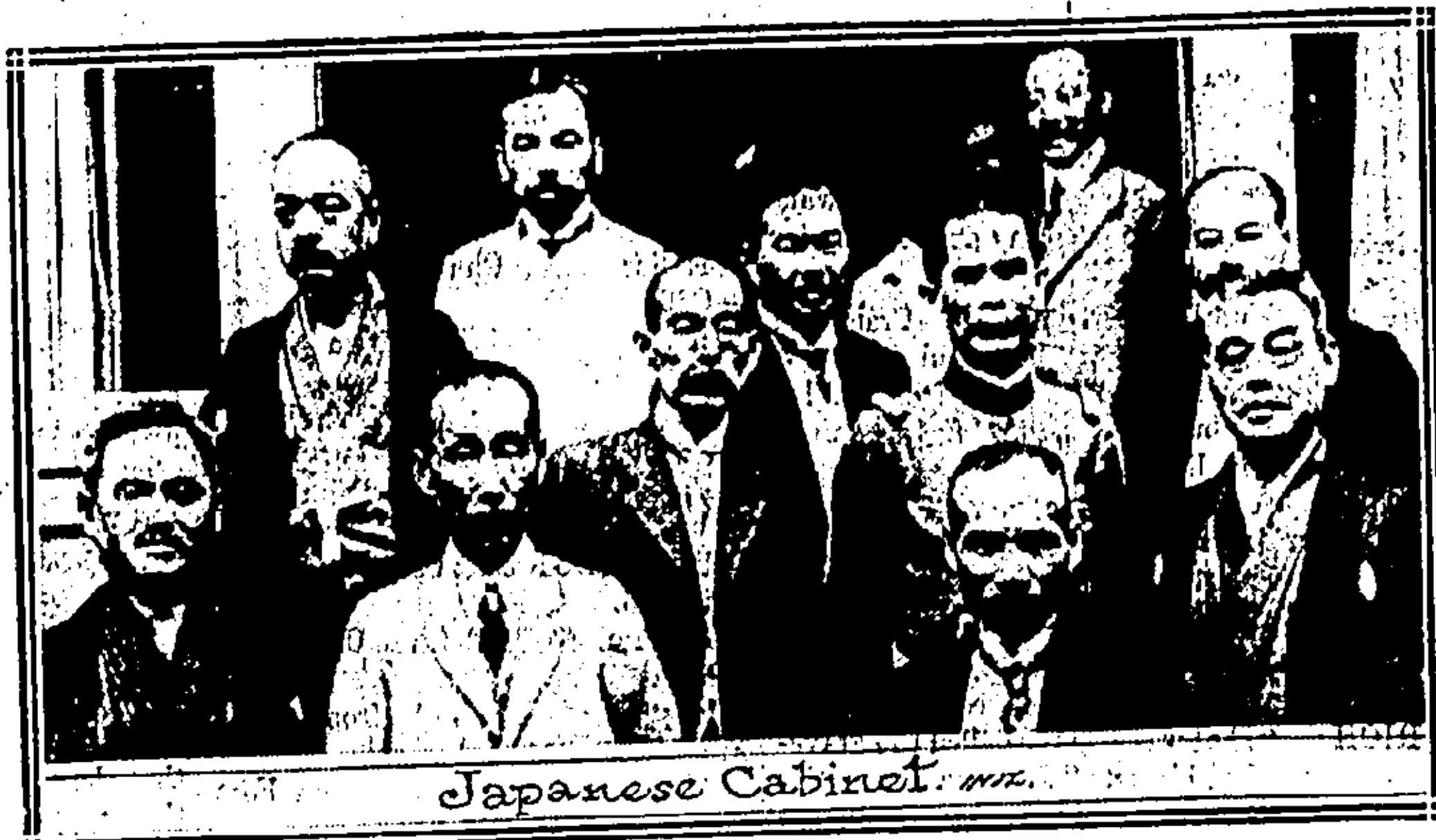


Anne Catherine Davies

English scientist awarded annual £200 prize offered by Association to Aid Scientific Research. Her essay on "Investigation of Critical Electronic Energy Associated with the Excitation of the Spectra Helium" was adjudged the best of thirteen submitted.



Shows lighthouses, buoys, range lights, channels, and shoals together with directional radio stations, by which a ship may enter the harbour in the densest fog.



Japanese Cabinet

First photograph of the new Japanese Cabinet. In the group are Admiral Baron Kato, Premier and Minister of the Navy; Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Oki, Minister of Railroads; General Yamashita, Minister of War; Mr. Okano, Minister of Justice; Mr. Ichiko, Minister of the Treasury; Mr. Miki, Minister of Home Affairs; Viscount Mayida, Minister of Home Communications; and Mr. Kanada, Minister of Education.



Oakland street car displaying safety warnings to pedestrians and motorists.



Fred B. Peters and Miss Hazel V. Watson

War romance. She nursed him back from death in France.

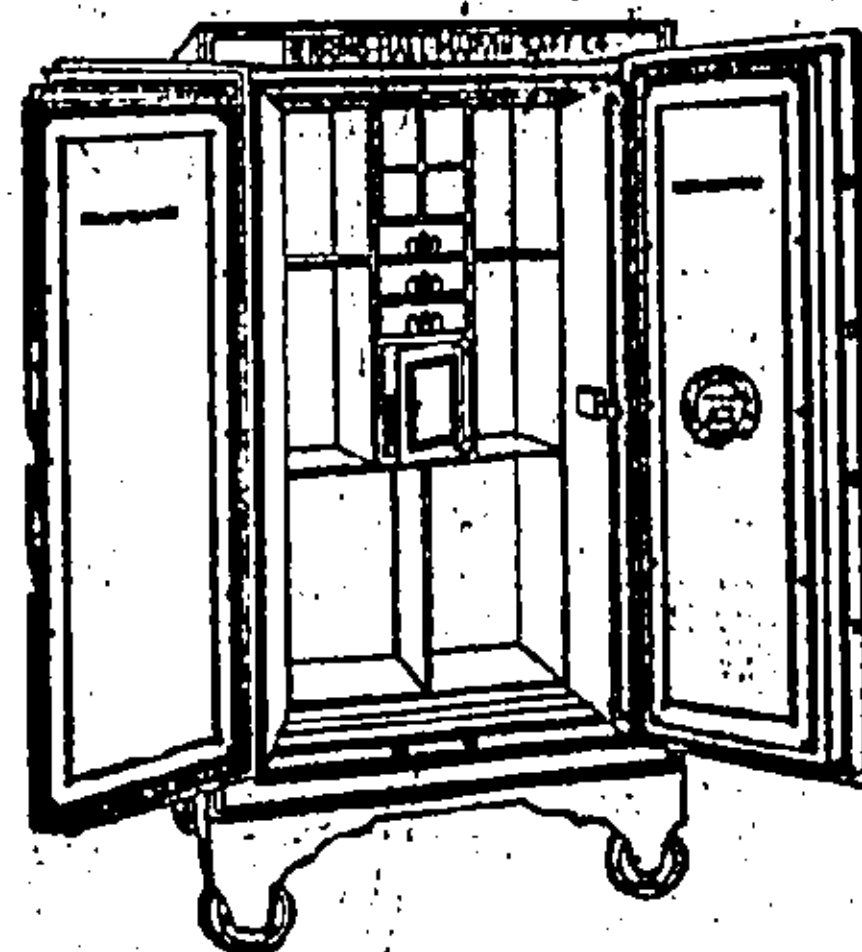


Prince Louis

Factory hand who calls himself "Prince Louis Henri de Busigny de Bourbon." Disappeared leaving four women whom the police claimed he married. The lady was his latest victim.

HERRING HALL MARVIN SAFE

MUSTARD & COMPANY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

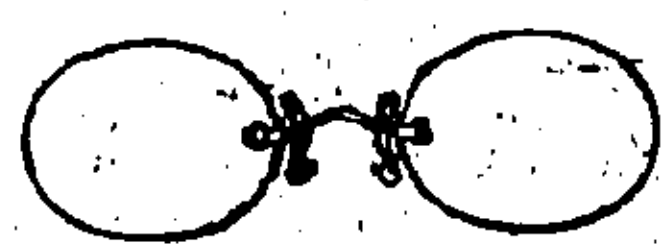


THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA

17, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
TELEPHONE 1186.

EYES RIGHT

If not consult the
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
67 Queen's Road Central



The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE.

I DON'T SEE HOW
MAGGIE EXPECTS ME
TO FIND HER BROTHER
WHEN THE WHOLE POLICE
FORCE ARE
LOOKIN' FER
HIM AND
CAN'T LOCATE
HIM.



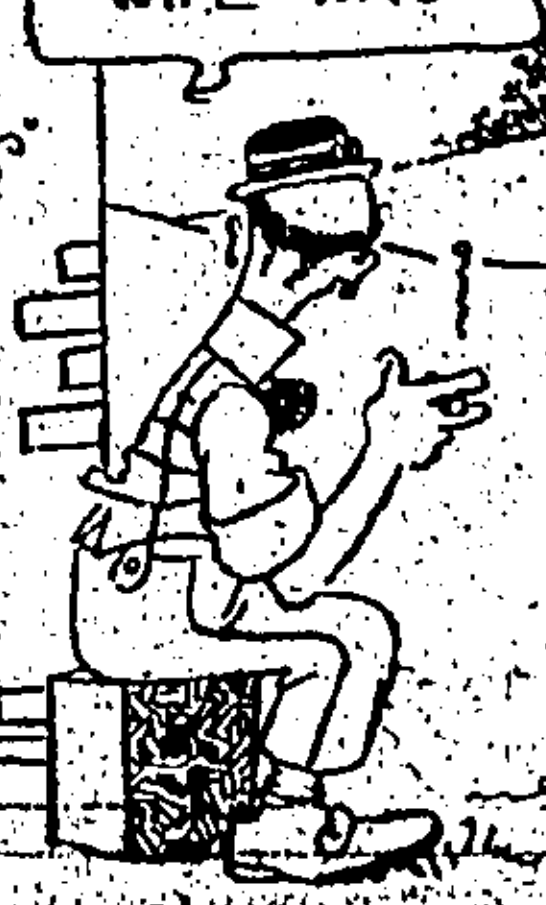
THERE'S DUGAN
WHO INTRODUCED
HIM TO THE GIRL
HE MARRIED -
MAYBE HE'S SEEN
HIM.



HAVE YOU
SEEN ANY-
THING OF
MAGGIE'S
BROTHER?



I SAW HIM
YESTERDAY
AND I ASKED
HIM HOW HIS
WIFE WAS.



AND THAT'S ALL
I REMEMBER
UNTIL I CAME TO
IN THE HOSPITAL.



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